Slaughter of 368 Soldiers in the Tomocnians' Last Struggle.

/ News of the annihilation of the Tomoc niens, a people who inhabited a village called Tomocnie, and who, it is said, were nearly pure Aztecs, has been received at El Paso, Texas: Tomocnie is situated on the direct road to Guerrero and Jesus Maria, in the mountains of southeastern Chihuahua, Mexico, and the people had been in open rebellion against the State and Federal Government for more than a year on ac-count of excessive taxation, extortion by Government officers, and Government interference with their religious belief. Two months ago the Federal Government sent the 110th Battalion, in command of General Ranjel, to make the people pay the tax required of them and to accept the Government officers appointed to take charge or to kill every one of them. This alternative was openly boasted of by officers in Chihuahua before the troops started for the town, and when the Tomorniens heard of it they decided to fight to the end, as they knew that even should they re-ceive the soldiers peaceably they would be shot on the slightest provocation.

When the soldiers made their descent or

the village, they were met and driven off s of twenty-two officers and fourteen men killed and two officers and fortyfive men taken prisoners. The prisoners were confined on top of an adobe church. General Ranjel was the only officer who es-

when the news of the affair reached the ears of President Daiz, he decided to annihi-late the village. Soldiers left Chihuahua and formed a junction with others from Pinos Altos and Guerrero to the number of altoo and cherrero to the namer of 1200. Then an attack was made on all aides. The Tomocniens, who only numbered thirty-eight, took refuge with their families in the church and awaited the which took place at about ten in the morning. The attack o'clock in the morning. The attack was made on all sides, and lasted until dusk, when the soldiers gained an en-trance to the church. Then a terrible hand-to-hand fight took place, and the soldiers completed the massacre. The report says that 368 of their number were killed and

many wounded.

The village the next day presented a terrible view. The streets leading to the church were strewn with bodies and flowing with blood. Not a man of the Tomocniens was left except those who happened to be out in the mountains.

The Tomocniens were some time ago a rich people in cattle and farms, but the lack of rain and failure of crops had brought them to poverty and they

of rain and failure of crops had brought them to poverty and they were unable to endure the extortion of the Government. They were very hospitable and several weeks ago when hospitable and several weeks ago when several parties of Americans passed through from Guerrero to Chihuahua, they were treated kindly and well-cared for, though the Government officials objected to their going, they saying that the Tomocniens were brigands. The feeling against the Government is said to be very strong, and the affair is called a second Alamo, destined to bring liberty to the Mexican people. the Mexican people.

#### LATER NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA farmers are said to have paid as high as \$1 a barrel for water within the last few days only twenty miles from Wilkesbarre. Forest fires in Maryland, north of Seven

River, have consumed about 1000 acres of THE President gave out to the press a card of thanks, in acknowledgment of the many expressions of sympathy he has re-

MR. E. O. LEECH, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. The value of the gold deposited at the mints and uring the year was \$66,476,975 of which \$61,121,460 were original deposits,

It was officially declared that Hamburg. Germany, was free from cholera: in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, there were twenty-one new cases and nine deaths.

and \$5,345,516 were redeposits.

THE British Government decided to ignore the request of the United States Government for the release of Dr. Gallagher, the dynamiter.

## FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

The Famous Explorer Dies From an Overdose of Laudanum.

Lieutenant Frederick G. Schwatka, who made his name famous the world over by commanding the expedition to the Arctic regions in search of the records of the lost Sir John Franklin party is dead. The Lieutenant was found in Portland, Oregon, at 3 o'clock in the morning lying on First street by an officer. By his side was a half empty bottle of laudanum. He was in a comatose condition and was immediately removed to St. Charles Hotel, where he

Frederick Schwatka was born at Galena, III., September 29, 1849. He graduated at West Point in 1871, was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry and served on garrison and frontier duty until 1877. He also studied law and medicine, being ad-mitted to the bar in Nebraska in 1875, and receiving a medical degree from Bellevue Medical College in this city in 1876. On June 19, 1878, he sailed for King Will-

Gn June 19, 1870, ne sailed for Aling will-iam's Land, returning on September 23, 1880. He discovered and buried many of the skeletons of Sir John Franklin's party and removed much of the mystery of its fate. He commanded an Alaskan exploring

fate. He commanded an Alaskan exploring party in 1884 and another in 1886.

In August, 1884, he resigned his commission of First Licutenant of the Third Cavalry, to which he had been appointed in March, 1879. He was the author of a number of works relating to his explorations and discoveries, and had received many medals from scientific societies, of several of which he was an honorary member. of which he was an honorary member.

# SHERIFF KILLS MARSHAL.

Old Friends Made Enemies by Political Differences.

Town Marshal Eugene Heath of Corydon. Ind., was shot and killed by Clabe Shuck, Sheriff of the county.

The two had long been friends. A dispute arose over an election quarrel, resulting in the shooting.

Heath was a Republican and Shuck a

Democrat. Heath followed Shuck home and struck him with a club, and the latter

TWO BROTHERS LYNCHED. An Attempt of Murderers to Escape

Causes Two More Murders. Two brothers named Burgess, who were n jail at Lebanon, Russell County, Va., charged with the murder of Oak Suther-

land, attempted to escape a few nights ago. This so incensed Sutherland's friends that they took the prisoners from the jail, hand-cuffed them together, hanged them and then riddled them with bullets.

THREE hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-one teachers are em-ployed in the public schools of the United States. This would give an average of nearly thirty-five pupils to each teacher. Deductthirty-nve pupils to each teacher. Deducting for county and city superintendents, say 50,000, would give an average of forty pupils for each teacher. Of these teachers, 227,200 are females and 125,000 are males. The average wages are, for males, \$49,43; for females, \$34.37 per month.

### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THE Police Board of New York City, on recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes, resolved to abolish the long police club, adopt a very short one in its place and use whistles for signals.

Barclay were killed by a runaway car which dashed into a crowd of passengers at the railway station, Huntington, Penn. TWENTY-FIVE stores and houses in the heart of Callery Junction, Penn. were burned. The loss was estimated at \$50,000. with little insurance. About one hundred people were left homeless.

ARCHIE DILL, William Temple and John

THE bank at Phoenix, N. Y., was entered by thieves and \$2900 was taken from the

JOSEPH LEIMER, well a known hatter, died of heart disease in Danbury, Conn., a few evenings ago. At the same hour his brother Charles, also a hatter, dropped dead in Newark, N. J. The latter's death was also caused by heart disease.

CONSUL GENERAL DOMINGO L. RUIZ, of Ecuador, has been discharged from arrest in New York City on the charge of forgery. Mrs. Bertha Laws, accused of the same crime, has been held for trial. THE people of Rhode Island held a series

of daily prayer meetings for rain. THEE men, the cook of the tug Colonel E. D. Grubb, lying in the Erie basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and two guests who were passing the night on board, were parboiled by an explosion of the tug's boiler and they died soon afterward.

#### South and West.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine near ima, Ohio, killed three men. THE National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in Den-

A NORTHWEST gale at Chicago, Ill., caused great havoc in lake shipping. Two lives were lost and boats worth over \$1,000,-000 were wrecked.

AT San Francisco, Cal., James R. Bart-lett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, shot and killed his wife's neice, Lottie Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder, and then shot and killed himself. He was insane. An attempt to assassinate the State

Auditor of North Carolina at a political meeting at Burnesville, led to a desperate battle with bowie knives and pistols, in which five men were killed and more than a dozen seriously wounded. THE work of rebuilding the burned dis-

trict of Milwaukee, Wis., was begun.

The sale of the great English thoroughbred stallion Ormonde to William O. B. McDomough, of California, was settled by cable, the Californian sending an order tor \$150,000 to the Rothschilds. CHARLESTON, S. C., has celebrated the

fifth anniversary of recovery from the earthquake. Vast crowds assembled in a city ablaze with the National colors. war ships, Vesuvius and Dolphin, helped the pageant. THE southbound express train was held

up just south of Piedmont Ala., by two
masked men. They made the messenger
deliver \$705. They then went into the mail
car and got a lot of valuable packages. The
whole thing was done in three minutes.

#### Washington.

THE new postal card with paid reply has been placed on sale by the Postoffice Depart-ment at all first class postoffices throughout the country. E C. O'BRIEN. Commissioner of Naviga-

tion, has just submitted advance copies of his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE steam chimney of the Wakefield, a river steamboat, blew off fifty miles south of Washington. Two men were killed outright; one was blown overboard drowned, one was missing and three were

THE President and the members of his private and official family who accompanied him to his wife's funeral at Indianapolis returned to the National capital at 5 o'clock next afternoon. They proceeded direct to the White House. THE President resumed his official duties at the White House and devoted most of the time to the consideration and dispatch of

routine matters requiring his action, a great deal of which had accumulated. PRESIDENT HARRISON issued a proclama-

tion extending the benefits of the American Copyright law to Italy. THE Hon. John D. Washburn Envoy Ex-

tracrdinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland, has sent in his resignation to the President. The cause is business engagements.

GEORGE S. BATCRELLER called at the Department of State and tendered to Secretary Foster his resignation of the office of United States Minister to Portugal, which

## Foreign.

THE steamer Louvre was wrecked at Penmarch, Finisterre, and seventeen persons were drowned. A ferryboat capsized in the River Douro, Portugal, and eleven people

THE Queen of Spain has expressed her gratification at the kindness of the American Congress in honoring her with an invitation to the Columbian Exposition and expressed her regret that the Constitution of Spain prohibited her from accepting, but said she should send a representative. It is probable that the Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King will attend the late King will attend.

OLGA, Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, is THERE is a serious revival of cholera at

Baku, Russia. HENRY B. RYDER, formerly United States

Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been convicted of theft, fraud and perjury, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor. TWELVE bandits made a successful raid on a store in a Mexican town; the Govern-

ment rurals attacked them, wounding three fatally and capturing three others. WITTENBERG honored Luther's memory in great style. Emperor William of Ger many at the banquet which followed the services and procession delivered a notable

THE French forces again defeated the Dahoman army in Africa.

A CABLE despatch from Hamburg, Germany, announces that the cholera epidemic is at an end in that city.

ORDER has been completely restored in the city of Santiago del Estero, Argentine Republic. The rebels have been disarmed In the Island of Sardinia, floods destroyed

248 houses at Sans Perate, and 100 persons were supposed to have been drowned. THE British Central Chamber of Agriculture has decided to hold a National con-ference on the depression in the agricultural industry. The conference will take place

## ROBBED A BANK.

Ten Thousand Dollars Taken From the Cashier at Point of Winchesters.

Three masked men rode up to the bank in Spearsville, Kan., the other afternoon. Two of them dismounted and went inside the bank, where, at the point of Winchesters, they compelled the cashier to band over \$10,000: They then made their escape, galloping out town at a furious gait. A posse started in pursuit.

As the robbers ran out of the bank and jumped into their saddles a party of hunters came along, and learning of the bold rob-bery, opened fire on them. About fifteen shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt

The robbers rode south, but were soon overtaken by a mounted possee. Another running battle ensued, in which many shots were exchanged, but the robbers managed

THE crop of winter apples now being har-vested is only sixty-four per cont. of an aver-age yield in New England compared to eighty-seven per cent last year, according to special reports from four hundred corres-pondents of the New England Homestead. Maine has nearly a full crop, and the six States return three hundred thousand bar-

## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

TEXT: "The stork in the heaven knoweth

Subject: "Migratory Birds."

her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."—Jeremiah viii., 7. When God would set fast a beautiful hought He plants it in a tree. When He thought He plants it in a tree. When He would put it affoat He fashions it into a fish. When He would have it glide the air He molds it into a bird. My text speaks of four birds of beautiful instinct—the stork, of such strong affection that it is allowed familiarly to come, in Holland and Germany, and build its nest over the doorway; the sweet dispositioned turtledove mingling in color white and black and brown and ashen and chestnut: the crane with voice like the clang of a trumpet; the swallow, swift as a dart, shot out of the bow of heaven, falling, mounting, skimming, sailing—four birds started by the prophet

twenty-five centuries ago, yet flying on through the ages, with rousing truth under glossy wing and in the clutch of stout claw. I suppose it may have been this very season of the year—autumn—and the prophet out of dcors, thinking of the impenitence of the people of his day, hears a great cry over-head. Now you know it is no easy thing for one with ordinary delicacy of eyesight to look into the deep blue of the noonday heaven, but the prophet looks up, and there are flocks of storks and turtledoves and crames and swallows drawn out in long lines for flight southward. As is their habit, the cranes had arranged themselves into two lines, making an angle—a wedge splitting the air with wild velocity—the old the air with wild velocity—the old crane, with commanding call, bidding them onward, while the towns, and the cities, and the continents slid under them. The prophet, almost blinded from looking into the dazzling heavens, stoops down and begins to think how much superior the bir Is are in sagacity about their safety than men about their safety than hen about theirs and he puts his hand upon the pen and begins to write, "The stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my

people know not the judgment of the Lord." If you were in the field to-day, in the clump of trees at the corner of the field you would see a convention of birds, noisy as the American congress the last night before adjournment, or as the English parliament when some unfortunate member proposes more economy in queen's household—a con-vention of birds all talking at once, moving and passing resolutions on the subject of and passing resolutions on the subject of migration; some proposing to go to-morrow, some moving that they go to-day, some moving that they go to Brazil, some to Florida, some to the tablelands of Mexico, but all unanimous in the fact that they must go soon, for they have marching orders from the Lord, written on the first white sheet of the frost and in the pictorial of the

changing leaves.

There is not a belted kingfisher, or a chaffinch, or a fire crested wren, or a plover, or a red legged partridge but ex-pects to spend the winter at the south, for the apartments have already been orders! for them in South America or in Africa, and after thousands of miles of flight they will stop in the very tree where they spent last January. Farewell, bright plumage! Until spring weather, away! Fly on, great band of heavenly musicians! Strew the continent with music, and whether from northern fields, or Carolinian swamps, or Brazilian groves men see your wings or hear your voice, may they bethink them selves of the solemn words of the text, 'Tne stalk in the heaven knowth her appointed times, and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming, but my people know not the judgment of the Lord?

I propose, so far as God may help me, this morning, carry out the idea of the text, to show that the birds of the air have more sagacity than men. And I begin by particular zing and saying that they mingle music with their works. The most serious undertaking of a bird's life is this annual travel from the Hudson to the Amazon, from the Thames to the Nile. Naturalists tell us that they arrive there thin and weary and plumage ruffled, and yet they go singing al way; the ground, the lower line of the music; the sky, the upper line of the music; themselves, the notes scattered up and down

It is a good sign when you hear a workman whistle. It is a better sign when you hear him hum a roundelay. It is a still better sign when you hear him sing the words of Isaac Watts or Charles Wesley. A violin chorded and strung, if something accidentally strike it, makes music, and suppose there is such a thing as having our hearts so attuned by divine grace that even the rough collisions of life will make a the your could roll stone of the will make a heavenly vibration. I do not believe that the power of Christian song has yet been fully tried, I believe that if you could roll the 'Old Hundred' doxology through Wall the 'Old Hundred' doxology through Wall the 'Old Hundred' doxology through Wall through Wa street it would put an eni to any financial disturbance! I believe that the discords, and the sorrows, and the sins of the world are to be swept out by heaven born halle-

Some one asked Haydn, the celebrated musician, why he always composed such cheerful music. "Why," he said, "I can't do otherwise. When I think of God my soul is so full of joy that the notes leap and dance from my pen." I wish we might all exuit melodiously before the Lord. With God for our Father and Christ for our Saviour, and heaven for our home, and angels for future companions, and eternity for a lifetime, we should strike all the notes of joy. Going through the wilderness of this world let us remember that we are on the way to the summery clime of heaven, and from the migratory populations flying through this autumnal air learn always to keep singing.

> Children of the Heavenly King. As ye journey sweetly sing; Sing your Saviour's worthy praise, Glorious in His works and ways.

Ye are traveling home to God. In the way your fathers trod; They are happy now, and we Soon their happiness shall see.

The church of God never will be a tri-umphant church until it becomes a singing church.

I go further and remark that the birds of

the air are wiser than we in the fact that in their migration they fly very high. During the summer, when they are in the fields, they often come within reach of the gun, but when they start for the annual flight southward they take their places midheaven and go straight as an arrow to the mark. The longest rifle that was ever brought to shoulder cannot reach them. brought to shoulder cannot reach them. Would to God that we were as wise as the stork and crane in our flight heavenward! We fly so low that we are within easy range world, the flesh and the devil. are brought down by temptations that ought not to come within a mile of reaching

Oh, for some of the faith of George Multer, of England, and Alfred Cookman, ones # the church militant, now of the church riumphant! So poor is the type of piety in the church of God now that men actually carleature the idea that there is any such thing as a higher life. Moles never did be-lieve in eagles. But, my brethren, becauss we have not reached these heights ourselves, shall we deride the fact that there are any such heights? such heights?

A man was once talking to Brunel, the A man was once talking to Brunel, the famous engineer, about the length of the railroad from London to Bristol. The engineer said; "It is not very great. We shall have after a while a steamer running from England to New York." They laughed him to scorn, but we have gone so far now that we have ceased to laugh at any thing as impossible for human achievement.

Then, I ask, is anything impossible for the

Lord? I do not believe that God exhausted all His grace in Caul and Latimer and Edward Payson. I believe there are higher points of Christian attainment to be reached in the future ages of the Christian world.
You tell me that Paul went up to the tiptop of the Alps of Christian attainment. Then I tell you that the stork and crane have found above the Alps plenty of room for free flying. We go out and we conquer our temptations by the grace of God and lie down. On the morrow those temptations rally themselves and attack us, and by the grace of God we defeat them again; but staying all the time in the old encamp-ment we have the same old battles to figur over. Why not whip out our temptations, and then forward march, making one raid through the enemy's country, stopping

### not until we break ranks after the last vic-tory? Do, my brethren, let us have some novelty RELIGIOUS READING.

of combat at any rate by changing, by going on, by making advancement, trading off our stale prayers about sins we ought to have quit long ago, going on toward a higher state of Christian character, and routing

out sins that we have never thought of yet. The fact is, if the church of God, if we, as individuals, made rapid advancement in the Christian life, these stereotyped

years would be as inappropriate to us as the shoes, and the hats, and the coats we wore ten or fifteen years ago. Oh, for a higher flight in the Christian life—ins stork and

the crane in their migration teaching us the

Dear Lord, and shall we ever live,
At this poor dying rate—
Our love so Isint, so cold to Thee,
And Thine to us so great?

Again, I remark that the birds of the air

Again, I remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we, because they know when to start. If you should go out now and shout, "Stop storks and cranes; don't be in a hurry!" they would say: "No, we cannot stop; last night we heard the roaring in the woods bidding us away, and the shrill flute of the north wind has sounded the the start the street was supported by

retreat. We must go. We must go."
So they gather themselves into companies, and turning not aside from storm or mountain top or shock of musketry, over land and sea, straight as an arrow to the mark they

go. And if you come cut this merning with a sack of corn and throw it in the fields and

try to get them to stop, they are so far up they would hardly see it. They are on their

way south You could not stop them.
Ob, that we were as wise about the best time to start for God and heaven! We say:

"Wait until it is a little later in the season

of mercy. Wait until some of these green leaves of hope are all dried up and have been scattered. Wait until next year.

on the express train going at torsy lines an hour, and they came to the bridge and the "draw was up" and they went down. How long to repent and pray? Two seconds! Two seconds! To do the work of a lifetime and to prepare for the vast eternity in two

I was reading of an entertainment given

in a king's court, and there were musicians there with elaborate pieces of music. After awhile Mozart came and began to

play, and he had a blank piece of paper be-fore him, and the king familiarly looked over his shoulder and said: "What are you

playing? I see no music before you."

And Mozart put his hand on his brow, as

And Mozart put his hand on his much as to say, "I am improvising." It was very well for him, but oh, my friends,

not get prepared in this world, we val never take part in the orchestral harmonies

of the saved. Ob, that we were as wise as

the crane and the stork, flying away, flying away from the tempest! Some of you have felt the pinching frost

Some of you have felt the pinching frost of sin. You feel it to-day. You are not happy. I look into your faces, and I know you are not happy. There are voices within your soul that will not be silenced, telling you that you aresinners, and that without the pardon of God you are undone forever. What are you going to do, my friends, with the accumulated transgressions of this lifetime? Will you stand still and let the avalanche tumble over you? Oh, that you would go away into the warm heart of God's mercy! The southern grove, redolent with

magnola and cactus, never waited for northern flocks as God has waited for you,

saying: "I have loved thee with an ever-lasting love. Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Another frost is bidding you away-it is

Another frost is bidding you away—it is the frost of sorrow. Where do you live now? "Oh," you say, "I have moved." Why did you move? You say, "I don't want as large a house now as formerly." Why do you not want as large a house? You say, "My family is not so large." Where have they gone? "To eternity." Your mind goes back through that last sickness, and through the almost supernatural effort to save life, and through those prayers that seemed unavailing, and through

prayers that seemed unavailing, and through that kiss which received no response because the lips were lifeless, and I hear the bells

tolling and hear the hearts breaking—while I speak I hear them break. A heart! An-other heart! Alone, alone, alone!

other neart: Alone, alone, alone!
This world, which in your girlhood and boyhood was sunshine, is cold now, and oh, weary dove, you fiy around this world as though you would like to stay, when the

wind, and the frost, and the blackening

clouds would bid you away into the heart of an all comforting God! Oh, I have no-ticed again and again what a botch this world makes of it when it tries to comfort a

world makes of it when it tries to comfort a soul in trouble! It says, "Don't cry!" How can we help crying waen the heart's treasures are scattered, and father is gone, and mether is gone, and companions are gone, and the child is gone, and overything seems

It is no comfort to tell a man not to cry.

loved ones shall rise radiant in the resurred

tion, and all the breakings down here shall

be lifted up there, and "they shall hunger no more, neither thirst no more, neither

no more, neither thirst no more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, tor the Lamb which is in the midst of the

throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from

their eyes."
You may have noticed that when the

chaffinch, or the stork, or the crane starts on its migration it calls all those of its kind to come too. The tree tops are full of chirp and whistle and carol and the long roll call.

The bird does not start off alone. It gathers all of its kind. Oh, that you might be as wise

Start for heaven yourself and take your

children with you. Come thou and all thy house into the ark Tell your little ones that

there are realms of balm and sweetness for

all those who fly in the right direction Switter than eagle's stroke put out for

To-day the Saviour calls.

Ye wanderers come. Oh, ye benighted souls, Why longer roam?

The Spirit calls to-day,

Yield to his power.
Oh, grieve him not away.
"Tis mercy's nour!

THE abominable smell often no-

ticed about very cheaply bound books

is caused by the carbolic acid which

is put in the paste to preserve it and

keep it free from cockroaches, which

will scent pure paste a block away

and come to it in shoals. Under or-

dinary circumstances cloves will do

as well as carbolic acid, but in book-

binderies, where there is always a

good supply of paste and where the

other attractions for cockroaches are

numerous, carbolic acid is really the

only effectual preventive. In the

case of better bound books very little

Like the crane or the stork, stor heaven. Like the crane or the stork, stop not night nor day until you find the right

take Ishmael.

place for stopping.

The southern grove, redolent with

lesson!

prayerswe have been making for ten or fift

O NATION, STANDING IN THE SUN. O Nation, standing in the sun.

The world upon thee gazing.
Thy work for man is just begun;
Ascend thy pathway blazing.
The Lord is one, and one is man,
In Jesus Christ united;
This is the Maker's perfect plan To save a race benighted

This realm outspread so rich and grand, Watered by lake and river, God gave into thy sceptred hand; The good and perfect Giver. Be just, be true, be not afraid, Upon thy throne, queen seated; Keep thou thy vows in battle made And oft in prayer repeated.

O Nation, standing in the sun, Thine upward path pursuing, Hold on until thy task is done In God thy youth renewing;

Be royar to thy Christian sires, Let every yoke be broken; Keep thou undying Freedom's fires, The Cross thy strength and token.

- Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., in the N. Y.
Y. Herald.

ALLSTON'S PRAYER. Washington Allston, the celebrated artist and poet, tells how he was led from jesting on sacred subjects to an abiding reverence for them, and to a religious life. Having married a sister of the eminent Dr. Channing he made his second visit to Europe, and settled in London as an artist. He met with little success, and for a time was at a loss for the means of procuring the necessaries of life. Reflecting one day with a feeling al-most of desperation upon his condition, he found himself all at once filled with the hope been scattered. Wait until next year. After awhile we start, and it is too late, and we perish in the way when God's wrath is kindled but a little. There are, you know, exceptional cases where birds have started too late, and in the morning you have found them dead on the snow. And there are those who have perished halt way between the world and Christ. They waited until the last sickness, when the mind was gone, or they were on the express train going at forty miles an hour, and they came to the bridge and the that God would help him if he only asked His help. So he locked his door, withdrew to a corner of his room, and, falling on his knees, prayed earnestly for help from on

While thus kneeling in supplication he was aroused by some one knocking at the door. He opened it to a stranger, who announced himself as the Marquis of Stafford, who inquired if his painting of the angel Unel was sold. Receiving a negative reply, the nobleman paid him four hundred pounds for the beautiful production and was so pleased that he introduced tion, and was so pleased that he introduced the poor artist to the leading nobility and gentry, and thus to both fame and fortune, and to all the success he desired. Aliston never looked upon this as a mere happy coincidence, but the reeling that led him to prayer, and the immediate relief which followed, he always regarded as the direct in-terposition of God in his behalf in the hour of his need. As the result he was led to the Christian life, and fixed devotional habits became predominant traits in his character to the end of his life. Others, like Allston have found in their own joyous experience the truth of the promise: "Call upon Me in the truth of the promise: "Call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me." To every one that trusts in him, God has declared: "He shall call upon Me, and I will answer him; I will be with him in trouble, and will deliver bim and honor him; with long life will I satisfy him and show him My salvation.— New York Observer.

ARE YOU WILLING TO BE GUIDED. ARE YOU WILLING TO BE GUIDED.

If men desire to be guided by the Lord they must be willing to accept the direction which He bestows, and have no plans in opposition to His will. If they are sent down the desert road to Gaza they must go. If the Spirit bids them go near and join themselves to a passing chariot they must run thither, assured that He who sends them will prepare they way. If they are forbidthither, assured that He who sends them will prepare they way. If they are forbiden of the Holy Ghost to preach the Word in Asla they must respect the prohibition, and if they assay to go to Bithynia, and the Spirit suffers them not, they must wait till they hear the voice of the man in Macedonia saying, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." And when they are thus called to preach the Gospel, they will find all things help us." And when they are thus called to preach the Gospel, they will find all things working for their good; and so, no longer baffled by storms and contrary winds, they will sail "with a straight course to Samothracia," and find their work made ready to their hands. (Acts xvi.) And if men will do the work their hand findeth to do, and walk patiently and humbly with God, following the directions of the Holy Spirit, they will not long remain in darkness as to the path of duty, "For the in darkness as to the path of duty, 'For the meek shall He teach His way." And if they look constantly to the Lord for direction, they will often find themselves guided by wisdom higher than their own,

and led in ways they knew not of.

But if we accept divine guidance we must be free from human restraint and direction. If we desire to please the Lord we cannot be servants of men, but must be ready to go where God would have us go, do what He would have us do, and be what He would have us be. If we will do this, and will put ourselves in readiness and in fitness for His service, knowing no will but the will of God, and yielding ourselves in loving sub-jection to Him, we shall find that the Lord will guide us continually, and that having guided us by His counsel, He will afterwards receive us to g'ory .-- [Boston Christian.

It is no comfort to tell a man not to cry. The world comes up and says, "Oh, it is only the body of your loved one that you have put in the ground!" But there is no comfort in that. That body is precious. Shall we never put our hands in that hand again, and shall we never see that sweet face again! Away with your heartlessness, oh, world! But come, Jesus, and tell us that when the tears fall they fall into God's bottle; that the dear bodies of our loved ones shall rise radiant in the resurrec-"PAY JOHN WILLIAMS." At a prayer-meeting "down East," a man noted for his failures to meet business obligations, arose to speak. The subject was: "What shall I do to be saved?" He commenced slowly to quote the words: "What shall I do to be saved?" He paused, looked around and said again: "What shall I do to be saved?" Again with more solemn tone he repeated the question of questions, when a voice from the assembly, in clear and distinct tones replied: "Go and pay John Williams for that yoke of oxen."

The incident stirs up solemn thought. A

The incident stirs up solemn thought. A great many people before they can be saved, or guide others to the Saviour, will have to go and pay John Williams' the money they honestly owe him. Shrewd tricksters in the marts of the world are not shrewd enough to be dishonest at heart and retain the favo to be distonest at near and retain the layor of God who "loves purity in the inward parts." Neither can a hope of the world to come be like a sheet anchor in the soul of any one who robs God by being dishonest to his fellow man.

Thousands read no other Bible than the likes of those who profess to be following its in this migration to heaven, and that you might gather all your families and your friends with you! I would that Hannah might take Samuel by the hand, and Abraham might take Isaac, and Hagar might take Ishmae!

lives of those who profess to be following its precepts in their daily lives. The greatest need of the church is true, pure, upright living—"living epistles, known and read of all men." The square man is the best shape. The tree is known by its fruit. "Go and pay John Williams.—[Mid-Continent.

DOUBLE FETTERS. An incident which may serve as an illus-An incident which may serve as an illustration of the gospel message, is related by Dr. Cullis, in his Times of Refreshing. He says that in the great struggle in India, between the British and Tippoo Sahiu, several English officers were taken prisoners; among them was one named Baird. One day, a native efficer brought in fetters to put upon each of the prisoners, the wounded not excepted. Baird had been severely wounded and weak utfering from pain and weakness. cepted. Baird had been severely wounded and was suffering from pain and weakness. A gray-haired officer said to the native official: "You do not think of putting chains upon that wounded man?" "There are just as many pairs of fetters as there are captives," was the answer, "and every pai must be worn." "Then," said the noble must be worn." "Then," said the noble officer, "put two pairs on me; I will wear his as well as my own." This was done. Strange to say, Baird lived to regain his freedom—lived to take that city; but the noble friend who had been fettered for him died in prison. Up to his death he wore two pairs of 'etters! But what if he had worn the fetters of all in the prison? When worn the fetters of all in the prison? What if, instead of being a captive himself he had quitted a glorious palace to live in their loathsome dungeon, to wear their chains, to bear their stripes, to suffer and die for them, that they might go fred, and free forever?

paste is used, and the leather has LIGHTNING recently struck a mulegenerally sufficient perfume about it driver in Montana, and the report to counteract a little unpleasantness. came over the wire that the unfortupate man was the murderer of Mrs. Greenwood, of Napa. The lightning THERE'S nothing petty about the was much commended for the excel-Pettijohn family, of Walla Walla lence of its judgment and certainty County. There are ten members of of its aim. But the man killed turns the family who average 244 pounds out to have been an innocent teamin weight and are six and one-half ster. It seems that lightning is feet tall. When a tramp calls on them much like other amateur detectives he is generally as docile as he is dirty who have dallied with the case. and doesn't begin to put on any airs.

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESON FOR NOVEMBER 20.

Lesson Text: "Paul's First Missionary Sermon," Acts xill., 26-43-Golden Text: Actsx iii., 26-Commentary.

26. Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey having arrived at Antioch in Pisidia are found in the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and being invited to speak Paul begins at the exodus of Israel from Egypt, and briefly reviews the nation's history up to David, and then passes at once to the seal promised to David, even Jesus, the Saviour of Israel, mentioning John the Baptist and his preaching as the herald of Jesus. Our lesson opens by his saying that

Jesus. Our lesson opens by his saying that this salvation is especially for Israel.

27. He then testifies that the rulers at Jerusalem, not believing the prophets, although read in the synagogue every Sabbath day, had done just as the prophets had foretold, and condemned their deliverer to death. See Ps. xxii., 12-18; Isa. Iiii., 3, 7, and compara Acts in 27-28.

death. See Ps. xxii., 12-18; Isa. III., 5, 7, and compare Acts iv., 27, 28.

28. He confirms the threefold testimony of Pilate that there was no fault in Jesus (John xviii., 38; xix., 4, 6). He knew no sin. He did no sin. He was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners (II Cor. v., 21; I Pet. ii., 22; Heb. vii., 26). Even Judas testified that He was an innocent man (Math. xxvii., 4).

29. All things are known to God from the beginning (Acts xv., 18), and the Holy Spirit had written beforehand in the Old Testament every detail of the sufferings, death and re surrection of Christ, all of which was liter-ally fulfilled even to the casting lots upon ally fulfilled even to the casting lots upon His vesture and His being buried in the tomb of a rich man.
30. "But God raised Him from the dead."

30. "But God raised Him from the dead." God has sworn to David concerning his seed that He would establish the throne of His kingdom for ever (II Sam. vii., 12, 13). Isalah also had said that the Wonderful Counselor should have His kingdom established upon the throne of David forever (Isa. ix., 6, 7). But this implied an immortal man. a man because he would be David's seed, immortal because he would reign forever.

because he would be David's seed, immortal because he would reign forever.

31. The witnesses to His resurrection were very many, not less than 500, and He was seen ten times at least during a period of forty days, and was always speaking of this kingdom, the kingdom to be restored to Israel at His coming again in glory (I Cor. xv., 6; Acts i., 3, 6; iii., 21).

32. "We declare unto you glad tidings." The Gospel is always glad tidings, whether it be the Gospel of the grace of God or the Gospel of the glory of God (Acts xx., 24; I Tim. i., 11, R. V.), and when received it invariably makes glad those who receive it. It

Gospel of the glory of God (Acts XX, 24; 1 Tim. i., 11, R. V.), and when received it invariably makes glad those who receive it. It is a high honor to be privileged to declare these glad tidings, and yet this honor is freely conferred upon every believer (Acts viii., 1, 4; Rev. xxii., 17).

33. The New Testament opens with the statement that it is about Jesus Christ, the son of David the son of Abraham, implying that all that was promised to both David and Abraham will be made good to and in Jesus Christ. All the promises of God in Him are yee, and in Him amen (II Cer. i., 20). The resurrection of Christ is the pledge of the fulfillment of every promise.

34. Having quoted Ps. ii., 7, as referring to the resurrection of Christ, he now quotes Isa. Iv., 3, as referring to the same great event. If those who make wills could live to see them executed there would not be so much breaking of wills, but the one who makes the will must first die in order to make the

the will must first die in order to make the will of force (Heb. ix., 16, 17. Jesus died, but Jesus is alive forevermore, having all power, and will surely see to the full carry-ing out of every provision in his will (Rev. i., 18). 85. Yet another quotation does Paul make

in this sermon, and all to prove that Jesus was the one spoken of in the prophets and in the Psalms. This time the reference is to Ps xvi., 10. How much more like Bible readings rather than like the ordinary sermons of the day was the discourse of Petary mons of to-day are the discourses of Peter and Paul and Stephen. Compare with this chapters ii. and vii.

36. David could not have written of himself in Ps. xvi., for his body saw corruption, and although some say that Jesus is now on David's throne in heaven, they fail to tell us where it is written that David ever had a throne in heaven, and seem to forget that it is written "David is not ascended into the

heavens" (Acts ii., 34).
37. "But He, whom God raised again, saw no corruption." His life was not taken from Him, but He laid it down of His own ac-cord and by His own power He took it again (John x., 18). This is our Reteemer, the Great Head of the church, the King of the Great Head of the church, the King of Israel and King of Nations; and to us who are in Him will He give immortal, incorrup-tible bodies like His own (I Cor. xv., 58;

Phil. iii., 20, 21). Phil. iii., 20, 21).

38. In order to enjoy this redemption and share His glory we must first obtain the forgiveness of sins. This is true of Jew or Gentile, individual or Nation. Sin is the great barrier between man and God (Isa. lix. 2), but Jesus has stepped in between, and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all (Isa. liii., 6).

(Isa. liii., 6).

39. Fully has He made atonement, and freely coes He offer to every believer all the benefits of that great redemption. The law cannot save, but Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. viii., 3, 4; x., 4; iii., 24). Justified is more than forgiveness; it is such a destroying of the record that was against us that there is nothing left of it (Col. ii., 14)

40, 41. These verses are from Isa. xxix

29. 16: Hab. i. 5. In connection with state-29, 16; Hab. i., 5. In connection with statements to this effect that God is of purer eyes than to behold evil and cannot look on in-iquity, and that He sees the hearts of those who draw near with their mouth and honor Him with their lips, while they have more respect for men than for Him. A salvation so fully provided and so freely offered must be honorably received with two positions and be honestly received with true penitence an humility, or it would be better for us never to have heard than to have heard it and made light of it or despised it.

made light of it or despised it.

42. The Gospel of the grace of God always makes people want to hear more of it. It is never old or unattractive. It is God's own good news for the soul of man and finds a response in the heart. It makes people forget the inclemency of the weather and the weariness of the body and brings them together to hear more.

gether to hear more.
48. "Continue in the grace of God." This is a summary of the advice of the apostles to the new converts, and it is the best possible advice for every believer. It sets aside all thoughts of our own goodness, and keeps us humble and grateful at the feet of Jesus. See Rom. iii., 24; v, 2; Eoh. ii., 8; I Tim. i, 14; I Cor. xv., 10.—Lesson Helper.

In the little city of Ottawa, capital of the Dominion of Canada, electricity has probably been more fully developed than in any other city in the world. Power for the generation of electricity is obtained from the Chaudiere Falls. The streets and houses are thoroughly lighted, and in the city of from 4,000 to 5,000 population there are in use 700,000 lamps of various kinds, with power for a million more. The cost of lighting is hardly more than nominal. Electricity is to be extensively used for heating and cooking purposes. Already one hotel, the Windsor, uses it exclusively for cooking. It is to be used the coming winter for heating the electric street cars, and it is said an even temperature of 70 degrees can be obtained with the weather at 40 degrees below zero. Heating and cooking facilities are obtained by a device patented by two young Canadians. Tailors use the fluid for heating their flat-irons, which are simply connected with the current by a small wire, with thumb screws, and the irons can be, under full force. made so hot as to set fire to paper or cloth. Great are the uses of electricity.

THE public hears so much about the "pneumatic tire" that it is getting that tired feeling.

## TEMPERANCE.

NO BRANDY. The Christian Patriot, ! Morristown,

The Christian Patriot, Morristown, Tenn., says:

'There was no brandy in the passover wine which our Lord used in instituting the great feast of the church. The art of distilling was unknown in His age. There should be no brandy on the communion table. But the wines of commerce, claret, port, etc., are "fortified" with brandy to keep them. They should not be used for sacramental purposes."

#### THE BEER INCREASE.

The Brewers' Journal, with exultation, calls attention to the fact that it appears, from the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that there was an increase in the output of malt liquors during the fiscal year ending June 3J, 1892, of 1,-339,644 barrels as compared with the preceding year, the totals for the two years being respectively 33,478,192 and 31,817,836 barrespectively 5,745,152 and 1,517,550 bar-rels. There was also an increase in the pro-duction of distilled spirits for the same period of 5,830,723 gallons. These figures have an ominous significance for the friends of tem-perance, and suggest the urgent need of a greatly increased total abstinence propa-gandism.—National Advocate.

# DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME.

Justice Denman, one of the wisest and most experienced judges of the English bench, recently said:

At the first assizes over which I presided

at Durham, twenty years ago, there were nine cases of murder, every one of which was directly attributable to drink. On the last occasion upon which it was my painful duty to inflict the penalty of death it was my painful duty to inflict the penalty of death it was uton a man who had murdered his mother while under the influence of drink. It was drink that was at the bottom of almost all the offences of violence that had been tried before me. At Liverpool Assizes recently, out of sixty-three persons for trial, thirty-six were for offences directly attributable to excessive drinking. Within the last two months I had before me one hundred and eleven prisoners for trial. It might not be generally known that the judges were sup-plied with a record of the antecedents of piled with a record of the antecedents of each prisoner. For my own part I never referred to this until after the conviction. During my visit to Cromer I had examined this list, and, among the one hundred and eleven prisoners, I found there had been recorded one hundred and thirty-eight previous convictions for drankenness, thus vious convictions for drankenness, thus proving that drink had exercised a baneful influence in their degradation. Burgiary, poaching, house-breaking, and similar crimes were almost invariably plotted by

GREAT PROGRESS IN TEMPERANCE. Lady Henry Somerset, who was recently in New York, at the Hotel Brunswick, chatted with a World reporter about the temperance cause, of which she is the leader in England.

confederates in public-house

England.

"The trouble in America," she said, "is the non-enforcement of the laws respecting the sale of liquor, especially on Sunday. It think there are so many aliens in this country that it is a great drawback. If you had to deal with native Americans I don't think to deal with native Americans I don't think there would be so much trouble in enforcing your laws. Still I think great progress is being made in the temperance cause in this country and in England. We have won the recognition of politicians in London. The temperance cause has been strengthened con siderably since the recent elections. It was powerful enough to infinence the laberals to incorporate a plank in their platform providing for temperance reform. After working for twenty years we begin to see the effects among politicians who are forced to recognize the temperance movement. Such men as Sir William Harcourt and John Moriey have taken an active interest in men as Sir William Harcourt and John Moriey have taken an abtive interest in our movement. We hope to secure practical legislation at the next session of Parliament. It is our purpose to push a bill that will provide for the granting of power to each district to prohibit the sale of liquor.

"We also want to secure a better Sunday closing law. The present law provides that saleons shall be closed from 11 a. m. to 19:30 p. m. and from 6 to 7:3) p. m. There is not a saleon in London that does not have barmaids, of which there are 20,000 in that city. There is more drinking and intoxicamaids, of which there are 20,000 in that city. There is more drinking and intoxication among the women of London than in New York or any American city. Quite respectable women of the middle class are seen going in and out of saloons in London—an uncommon sight in America. The temperance sentiment in England has received a new and powerful impetus since the last elections, and I believe it will continue to grow and result in a great temperance reto grow and result in a great temperance re-form."

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE IN THE HOME. Intemperance grapples with man in his family life; the highest and best life man can have. It is not good man should be alone; he must have his family, his home. A good man should have that home where A good man should have that home where he can sit in peace and enjoy its sweets of repose. The Angel of Peace is at his fireside; but when the Demon of drink enters, the: Angel of Peace taxes wing. Everything good, noble, high, elevating, disappears in the presence of the monster of hell, all beauty departs when the phantom is on the threshold. From being a quiet abode of joy and love that beauty is transcended. beauty departs when the phantom is to the threshold. From being a quiet abode of joy and love that home is transformed into the anti-chambers of hell. Go to the cold cellars where vegetate the victims of drink; it was the breath of intemperance that have out the fire, that carried away the food, that tore the clothing from the bed. It grapples with the spiritual life—the life of the soul! tore the clothing from the bed. It grappies with the spiritual life—the life of the soul! You can taik to a murderer, to a thief, to any bad mau, and he can under stand you, there is some chance of repentance, he can be reasoned with—but no so with the drunkard. He is less than the dumb animal, he is a caricature of his Creator. He defies dod's mercy, for if he dies drunk there is no salvation for him. The lower side of a drunkard's grave empties into hell. "Flouch not, taste not, handle not." It is God's remedy; when on the cross, upon Goo's Friday, as He was expiring and had undergone every species and degree of mortal torture, He wished to preach a lesson of temperance, and He cried out in His agony, "I thirst, I thirst." He was expiating the unnumbered sins of unreckoned drunkards. And He took the gall and vinegar, although the mixture augmented His thirst. If you would straighten a crooked stick you must bend it in the opa crooked stick you must bend it in the op-posite direction from the one it has taken; if you wish to stop the ravages of drink you must go to the opposite extreme and become a total abstainer.—Rev. Alexander

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. Thirty-eight mayors of British municipalities in 1892 are total abstainers.

English Methodism has 400, 167 juvenile abstainers in its Bands of Hops. A boy fourteen years out has been ar-rested in Portland, Me., for selling liquor. The number of lunatics in Great Britain, which was 29,900 in 1858, has increased to

96,700 in 1892. In London 8373 women were taken into custody, during 1891, upon the charge of being "drunk and disorderly."

The Catholic Review places the member-ship list of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America at 52,000.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner at Washington has decided that "hop-teal comes under the head of beer. Of 30,000 criminals in German prisons 14.

000 were arrested for crimes committed der the influence of intoxic ting drinks. The consumption of spirituous liquors in 1840 was 4.17 gallons per capita; 1899 the consumption was 15.49 gailons per capita; an increase of 371 per cent. Thus stands the record for the United States; and all this enormous growth has occurred under the sway of the old parties.

In accordance with the resolution of the Brussels Conference of July, 1890, the Egyptian Government have published a decree prohibiting the importation or manu-facture of distilled spirits in the provinces and in the territory dependent upon Egypt south of the twentieth degree of latitude.

A GERMAN physician of note declares that the disinfection fad in that country is as harmful as cholera itself. That may be true. The use of disinfecting drugs may be carried to useless and even injurious extremes. But cleansing is another thing. There is no danger of keeping the person and premises too

clean.